PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1855.

To James Gordon Bennett, Esq., Editor Herald DEAR SIE-You used to have a correspondent who was a cousin of mine. I don't know what the Old Nick has become of him, unless his unfortunate connection with Frank Pierce has used him up, which is more than likely. However, that is neither here nor there, as the thimble rigger once said. To preceed: I have been in this town near on to ten lays. I come here to buy dry goods for a store I happen to own at Duck River, in Arkansas. I am Yankee born, but got my principal growth out yondar. I buy my dry goods here, because New York has got to be such a rowdy sort of a place, eternal-ly in a mues, that I don't like it. Here I am at home, and upon ordinary occasious I comprehend the ropes; but this time I was quite put out of my ning. I chanced to arrive while the Know Nothing chaps were holding their grand national pow-wow, and sticking it on thick that "Americans shall rule America." I won fer what the Canadians. and Nova Scotians, and Cubans, and Mexicans say to that; for, according to my way of thinking, they are as much Americans as we "United States-lans," or, to speak in detail, Pennsylvanians, Virginians, Carolinians, Missourians, Textans, and all the other

A bert Pike, of my State, was one of the delegates to their Council; and though I usually hang out at the Franklin House, yet this trip, to oblige Pike, I went to the Guard House, where most of the Know Nothings put up, and where the big American chiefs had suites of rooms. The Girard House was such a monstrous, immense concern, that I went to work to find out who had capital enough to invest in such a pile, and I found out that it was trusteed property, in the name of a Mr. Edwards, a good Roman Catholic, who holds for the Convent of Monks, called the Benedictines, thirty or forty fellows, who fatten in Philadelphia. Says I to Pike, when I found this out, "Old hoss, what the dickens is in you chaps, that are n—il on foreigners and Roman Catholics, to spend your money on your worst enemies?"

Jo. Green," said he, " always take the bull by the herms."

"In this case," said I, "it's a papel bull." "Good," said Albert; " if you was Irish, it would

be an Iriah bull." Neither spoke after that, and I caved.

Mr. B., I flatter myself that I am "rayther American in my sentiments and feelings, and my patriotism got the better of my trading propensi-Mes, so I cut dry goeds for the time, and went at pelities. Of course I was an cutsider, but my friend Mr. Pike introduced me to most of the big dogs belonging to the Supreme National Council, and I was enabled to pick up the tit-bits of conversation that courred around the mansion of the Benedictine menks. One chap used to make it a point to tell me every morning after breakfast, what was done the day before. At first it was all about platforms "Nothing will be done until we get the platform," said every body around.
"When you get a platform, what are you going to

said every body around.

"When you get a platform, what are you going to
do next?" I asked.

"Oh, then we will meet again and nominate a
couple of men to stand or it."

"Have you fixed upon men?"

"Oh, yes," said a delegate; "we have pretty
well estied who will be the man, but we want to
nominate on the square. George Law, of New
York will be the candidate for the Presidency of
the American party." Tals was the talk all about
among the delegates; but one morning I happened
hato Jores's hotel, and the delegates were talking
about George Law, and what a smart chap he was,
whose little short old man, with a weaselly face
and a willte sat, broke in:—

"No sir-ree," seast the little white hat. "George
Law won't be the man. I haver will support him.
By paper, sir, is the American Organ—it will oppose
George Law. He is a dangerous man. He is an
malestered mechanic. He can'twrite his own name
— makes the Ostholic cross to his checks. He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks. He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks. He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks. He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks. He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks. He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks. He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks. He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks. He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks.

He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks.

He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks.

He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks.

He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks.

He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks.

He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks.

He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks.

He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks.

He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks.

He is no
makes the Ostholic cross to his checks.

one. "Who the devil is the little mannikin?" said an

"Who the devil is the little mannikin?" said an Oblo Man.

"Why, don't you know? 'asked another. 'Why, that is the Hon. Vespasian Ellis that Tyler once sent out Charge to Venezuela, a South American republic which has earthquake-shaken Caraccas for its capital, and since his return V. E. has been too large for sin rangelling. He is no renowned edit in a paper at Washington, devoted to Sam Houston for the Presidency. There is not a mamber of the Council who dreams of Sam for our candidate, and not ten men that knew such a paper as the Organ was in existence until Mr. Ellis spolled to them within the days to subscribe for it, and showed a prosa few days to subscribe for it, and showed

not ten men that knew such a paper as the Organ was in existence until Mr. Ellis applied to them within a few days to subscribe for it, and showed a prospectus."

"But what the Old Harry makes him so especially down on Mr. Law? The little animal must know that two-thirds of the Council are favorable to Law."

"Ah! gentlemen." said a former speaker, "there is a wheel within a wheel. Poor Ellis has good reason to dislike George Law. When the American Yespazian was Charge at Caraccas, ha did a little business on his own hook, and got a contract with Ysuczucia to navigate the Orinon with seam. He came back to the States with this magnificent contract; but being without cash or credit to fulfilling profession of the States with this magnificent contract; but being without cash or credit to fulfilling profession prepare to weep, for I am going to reveal the secret why Mr. Ellis regards Mr. Law with horror—why our George is an unlettered machanic—why he is a darger us man—why ha is no statesman, and why he can't sign his nown name. Live Oak George refused to sign his name to an order for meoney or an order to build steamboats for the Honorable Vespasian, and when the said V. had boved Mr. Law with a dozen protracted, he ceehing interviews, and wrote about twenty explanatory begging letters, he became such a nuisance that our Live Oak friend had, in self-defence, to tell the colored gentleman that attends to his froat door to always tell Mr. Ellis when he called, that he, George, had too many great interests in North Americas to attend to and had no time to wait upon Mr. Ellis or his application for aid in behalf of Catholic, he sighted bouth America, or steamboats on the Orinoco. That, gentlemen, accounts for themilk in the cocanut of our friend Vespasian, and his hostility to George Law, that I can take it home with me to Arsansas. I am b smed if I sin't going in for him with both paws. My coun'n Sam Green, "the man wot nominated Frank Pierce," had some high talk upon political sunjects in your labout sixteen good fe

"Way didn't you make the nomination, then?"

"Way didn't you make the nomination, then?"
said I.

"Because we wan't sent here for that purpose; and besides, each Sta'e sends saven delegates. It would not be fair. The convention that nominates must have its dulegates from each Congressional district in the Usion. In this Congel Law would have been nominated on the first ballot. There was no other man had a show against him."

"Colonel, how will Law stand in the Council that meets next February?"

"Well, just about twenty per cent stronger; and I'll explair. The South will go for him to a men. New York, his own State, is as true to him as steel. So is Pennsylvania, the State that first nominated her giant neighbor's son. Instead of seven delegates, as in this late Council, New York will send therey six Law delegates, and Peansylvania will send twenty three, instead of seven; and if there is anybody in this small party, or any where else, that would like to make a zhousand on the chance that George Law won't be the candidate of the American party for the Presidency, I am the institutual that can accommodate him."

"Gent's, I have a proposition to make," said a delegate from Virginia. "I propose that every man around the suppor table shall tell something about George Law—bad, good, or indifferent. He must tell something, or pay for a bundle of segars, as we are getting short of what article."

"Agreed," "sgreed," "agreed," came from all quarters. "I move that the proposer commence," said another.

"I agree," said the Virginia gentieman, "and here

goes: I have heard that he is a determined old tyrant, worse than old Jackson was, and I believe it. That's why he'il get my vote. I deu's want any more namby-pamby mi k-son Presidents. Give us a man that will do som-thing—one that will kink a Cabinet to the devil every three weeks. If not offerer, and kink up a row all over the country."

"You must be a riand to newspapers," remarked Mr. F.

kick up a row all over the country."

"You must be a riand to newspapers," remarked Mr. F.

"Ism so. I want a President that will give newspaper proprietors a chance of making a fortune in extract. That's the talk."

Here an old delegate from North Carolina got in his car. "What I am going to tell, gentlemen, will rather confirm the idea of my Virginia triend. It is said that the father of George Law had great trouble with his son. He sent hum to a school, and year after year he would whip all the other boys; in fact, he whipped tures successive teachers who had the lank of unjustiv whipping small boys, and old Mr. Law had finally to take him away from school. George was too dutful to whip the old man, and so he ranaway from home. On one occasion, however, a boy somewhat bigger and older than George, gave hin a good thrashing. Said a sympathizing school fellow friend of George's:

"What are you going to do about it?" 'Do,' said the calm defeated. 'Do! What am I going to do? Just you wait until I get another year's growth, and then you'll see what Pfl do—then Pfl fetch him.' Sare enough, the next winer George repaid the thrashing, with interest."

"Con firms my idea. Thank you," said the Virginian. I enly hope when he reaches the Presidential chair that he will retain all his early predilections." But I can't write you all that was said or told. We adjourned at 12 o'clock, and I determined to give you the banedit of a few lines; and tomorrow I go to wook naying dry goods. If anything more turns up I'll write you. Your friend,

of Duck Creek, State of Arkansas.

Interesting from Texas.

Interesting from Texas.

OUR REGENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 5, 1855.

BRGWNSVILLE, Texas, Jane 5, 1855.

The Matamoras Revolutionists—General WolfSurrender of General Cardona at Monterey—
Captuse of the City by the Insurgents—Their
March on Sattillo—The Rebellion and its Programme-Decline of Sarta Anna's Power-The Crops-Navigation of the Rio Grande.

The successes of the revolutionary party in Nueva Leon continue to keep up the spirits of the friends of freedom and the partizans of equal rights. Santa Anna's Lieutenant in Matamoras, Woll, ius. lently qualifies them as "banditti," and most terribly will he be called to account for the many acts committed by this renegade forsigner.

The government forces in Monterey, commanded by their Governor and Commanding General, Cardona, after resistir g some ten hours, surrendered the place, and were all taken prisoners of war. Among the wounded very badly was the General's second in command, Colonel Moriet, who made a desperate resistance. The loss on either side was not very

The military command of the revolutionary force The military command of the revolutionary forces was, immediately after the capture of Monterey, assumed by General Don Antonio Maria Jauregin, who, under Arista's admin stration, was the commanding general of Nuevo Leon. He is a soldier by profession, and notel for his eamity to Santa Anna as a man and a ruler. He immediately put himself earoute for Saitillo, at the head of four hundred men, and that place has doubless by this time fallen into their hancs. The whole of Coabuils is represented as being in open rebellion, and not even government sycophants believe that the tyrant will subdue the movement now fairly initiated against him.

I have seen the programme of the revolution as published at Mon'errey, and I notice the signatures of every man in that city whose wealth, talent and high social position are well known to the whole country.

country.

An express from Victoria, formerly the capital of the An express from Victoria, formerly the capital of the adjoining department of famulipss, was received last Wednesday by Woll, in Matamoras, communicating the unwelcome news of the revolt of the government forces there stationed, who adheres to the Monterey movement, and invaediately put themselves on the march for that city.

A detachment of the revolutionists attacked the typant's forces in Guerrero, on the Rio Grande, and driving them from that place, compelled them to job their fellow minims in Camargo, where all the desports forces are being concentrated to keep the line of communication open with Matamoras, which is their headquarters.

On the 28th ultimo Woll formally declared Mitamoras and the wide of Tamanipas in a state of

which is their headquarters.

On the 28th ultima Wolf formally dealered Mitamores and the wole of Tamaulipes in a state of stage, as also that from and after the 1st of tois month, all persons entering that city should be provided with a passport from the Mexican Consultand on arriving there present themselves to the military authorities to give a fall account of where they are from, as, also, their object in visiting that land of God and ilberty!" This regination is now rigorously enforced; and is one of the many paternal measures taken by the heroic Santa Anna and his birelings for preserving the rights and liberties of his realm. This arch traitor to Mexico's dearest interests will make as much as he san without delay, for his days of power are numbered indeed. So far at least as Northern Mexico is concerned, you may well venture the prophesy that he will never again have full sway there.

have full sway there.

We are hourly locking for interesting news from the upper country, and all now on the line have reason to anticipate a change for the better. The revolutionists will make an immediate effort to open a Custom House on the river above, and this alone will restore life and commercial activity on the whole line below.

a Custom House of a local nature, and the late will restore life and commercial activity on which selow.

We have no news of a local nature, and the late showers will secure most of the crops on the river. The Rio Grande is in fine navigable order, and I now and theu kill time by musing on the romantic barks of the Rio Baavo.

Additional from China.

Additional from China.

VICTORIA, Hong Kong, April 14, 1855. Complaint of on American Trader-His Purchase of a Chinese Vessel- Attacked by Pirates-Action of the U. S. Commodore.

You will confer a favor on me by giving space in your columns to this notice, showing how far and in what manuer American authorities are ready to

protect American property.

On the 24th of February last I purchased of a Chirese merchant, of the island of Hong Kong, a

Chirese merchart, of the island of Hong Kong, a nirchs, at that that time lying in the port of Canton, and received from him a bill of sale to that effect. Being an American I was desirous to procure an American flag, and I wade application to the American consulate in Caston for a permit to hoist such flag, which permit he gave me, promising me the same protection that every Calcase boat has when carrying American property.

On the 5th of Marca, on my passage to Canton, within sight of the shipping at Whampon, I was atta ked by the rebel Chinese, and my vessel plundered and seized by them. On applying to the Commodore of the Macedonia he rescued me from the so-called rebels, though in my opinion, nearer the name of pirates. I was then ordered to anohor under the stern of the Macedonia until the Commodore had the opinion of Dr. Parker, acting American Commissioner to China. He decided that I was not entitled to protection, and the Commodore told me to sign a paper missive never to hold the American flag again, and I would then be allowed to proceed on my voyage. Having live stock on board, likewise a perichable cargo, I was ompelled to sign such a document. The so-called rebel party, by aid of some of the United States officials, are, in my opinion, little better than pirates.

An Abourtionist Chased and Decompany in Kentrexy.—We learn that within a week past there has been

AN ABOLITIONIST CHASED AND DEOWERD IN KENTUCKY.—We learn that within a wesk past there has been some excitement in Garrad county consequent noon an affair in which an abolitionist is involved. During the present year some three negroes have been run off from Jessamine county. Last week evidence was obtained that a Mr. Pullam, of Garrard, had an agency in the Checinosti transaction. Accordingly a warrant was is sted by four or five gentlemen, went to the field where he was working, and acrested him. They then started to return, but atter progressing a short distance the prisoner broke away. He outran the officer and his posse; and the constable, sessing in the price about to secape, fired a pistol, htting him in the back. He instantly fell, screaming with pain, but just as the party came up he access and five towards the Kentucky river. Coming to a high eliff he fell, first about seven feet, and then ten, and finally over a prestiges thirty feet high, making the fall altogether of forty-seven feet. Pullem seemed endowed with more than mortal vigor, and arising plunged into the Keatucky river. Nothing has been seen or heard of him suce, and preparations were being made to drag the river, as it is presumed that he was drowned. Whatever may have been the guilt of the poor fellow, he containly married, by reason of his exhibit of spirit, a more fortunate and—Louisville Courier, June 16.

end — Louisville Courier, June 16.

SCHENECTADT UNION COLLEGN COMMENCEMENT.—
The annual commencement exercises at Union College will cecupy four days. On Sunday evening, the 22d, at half part 7 o'clook, Rev. Hugh Sraith Carpenter will deliver an address before the Theological Seciety. On Monday, the 23d, at half past 7 o'clook P. M., Alexander W. Bradford, L. L. D. will address the Senate. On Tuesday, the 24th, at half-past 7 o'clook P. M., Ohas. Murray Nairne will deliver an oration, and Hon. Chas. Thurber will prenounce a poem before the Hierary Societies. The commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday, the 25th, at 10 e'clock A. M.

The fellowing persons have been regularly non-for the Presidency by the journals whose names tached to each individual: -GEORGE LAW, of New York. SAN HOUSTON, of Texas

GEORGE Law, of New York.
New Orleans Bee.
New Orleans Delta.
Milliand Fillmore, of N. Y.
Buffale Advertiser,
Hanover (Pa.,) Spectator.
Membrit P. Genthy, of
Teunessee.
New Orleans Creole.
DAVID R. Atchison, of Miscouri.
Jefferson City (Mo.,) Examiner,
Atchisen (K. T.,) Squatter
Sovereignty.
R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia.
Trenton (N. J.,) Free Frees.
FRANKIN PIERCE, of N. H.
Charleston Mercury,
Savenmah Georgian,
Maine Free Press.
Frinkando Wood, of New
York.

Sam Houston, of Feras.
Cancord (N. H.,) Reporter.
Shawneetown (Ill.,) Iltimoless
Chicago Democrat.
Garrit A. Wiss, of Virginia.
Georgetown (Ky.,) paper
Edward Batts, of Missouri.
Georgetown (Ky.,) paper
Edward Batts, of Missouri.
Georgetown (Ky.,) paper
Edward Batts, of Missouri.
Georgetown (Ky.,) Bulletin.
JOHN BLACK, of Pennsylvania.
Illinois Rock Islander.
William H. Saward, of New
York.
Buffalo Express,
Dabuque, (Iowa,) Fribuse

FERNANDO WOOD, of N York. Chicago, (Ill.) Courier.

DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE IN PREDEBICESBURG, VA. The democrats of Fredericksburg, Va , held a grand jubilee on the 13th inst. in honor of the late victory: teasts, speeches, champagne and all the et ceteras, were freely given and discussed, and, as we are informed, the five hundred persons who sat down to dimer had rather a jolly time. Letters were read from a number of dis-tinguished individuals who found it inconvenient to at-

a just time. Letters were but from a momer of distend, of which the two following are the most important:—

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1855.

GENTLEMEN—I shall be constrained by official engage ments to deny myself the pleasure of participating in the proposed celebration at Fredericksburg, on the 18th inst, but I beg to present my hearly congratulations upon the late signal triumph of sound principles and mannly sentiments in the Old Deminion. Pre-eminently prominent as the sons of Virginia have been from the commencement of the Revolution, for their sold advocacy of the sause of freedom—for their consists in an patriotic devotion to the only principles upon which a govers ment constituted life ourse can be sustained, it may well be doubted whether they have erer achieved for themselves more distinguished honor than in the late election, or have ever rendered a higher service to this Union. If political heresies and religious intolerance could have shalen and carried the strongheid of that party, upon the faithfulness, patriotism, intelligence and courage of which the country has been obliged mainly to rely in every period of serious danger, whether arising from foreign arms or domestic disensions, it would have been the occasion, if not of discouragement, yet of profound regret and sorrow, to those who revere the constitution under which, as a nation, we have attained such amazing advancement, and have realised socially results so une xampled in the history of the bumin research and an expert it cannot be with you on the 18th inst. I herertheless ask permission to mingle my congratulation, and regret I cannot be with you on the 18th inst. I have duly received your polite invitation, and regret I cannot be with you on the 18th inst. I have duly received your polite invitation, and regret I cannot be with you on the 18th inst. I have duly received your polite invitation, and regret in cannot set with you on the result of the late election. The triumph schieved for only raises still higher in the esteem of us all the

It is said that this convention has nomicated the Hon. Geo. D. Shortridge, of Shelby county, for Governor. The Mail says:—

Geo. D. Shortridge, of Shelby county, for Governor. The Mail says:—

Judge Shortridge is, and has always been, a democrat, as was his father (Hon. Eli Shortridge) before him. He is probably forty one or forty-two years of age, and has resided in the State from early boyhood. In central and western Alabama his popularity is very great. In the east he is comparatively unknown. He is said to be a very pleasant and effective speaker. With industry he would be able to travel over a greater portion of the State hefore the election—at least over those parts is which he is least known. We believe that if he were nominated he would do this; and that being the case, we should have very strong hopes of his success.

His position upon the questions likely to be involved in the exampling is thug individed in the fact;—

We have not known much of the views of Judge Shortridge, on matters of State policy, but were inclined to set him down as a very strong advocate of State aid. From the most reliable documents, however, we accortain that there are very few who can be called State aid men, at all, who are so cautious as he. He presents—we think we may be permitted to say—this idea, with much force: that whatever system may be inaugurated, it should be commenced on a very restricted plan, and only very gradually enlarged as it proves as a und elication. He seems to favor with considerable emphasis of preference, the losning of whatever cash can be spared from the treasury, at any time, to the encorement of bonds. On the subject of temperance, it may be remarked that Judge Shortridge is a decided temperance man and wet ha is conosed to the introduction of that from the treasury, at any time, to the encorement of bonds. On the subject of temperance, it may be remarked that Judge Shortridge is a decided temperance man; and yet he is opposed to the introduction of that issue into the canvass. We suppose he thinks as most co—that in the present state of public sentiment, all attempts in that direction must prove abortive. Litte Judge Shortridge, we believe that no preposition of so grave a character should be introduced as a mere incident of a canvass; whenever it is made at all, it should be as the great question of that day and contest. But for one, we are satisfied that we have all heard the last, nearly, of prohibitory schemes, for many a day. There can be in alabama, at least at the present time, nothing practical in such an issue.

nearly, of prohibitory schemes, for many a day. Therecan be in Alabama, at least at the present time, nothing practical in such an issue.

NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN MASSACHUSETTS. The following is going the rounds of the papers. We do not know its origin, or whether it is entitled to any belief:—

A grand fusion convention will be called at Springfield, Mass., in July, when the Know Nothings will declare for an open campaign, and for a generous union with the anti-slavery men of self parties. Such liberal men as Henry Wilson, Anson Burlingame, John W. Foster, N. P. Banks, Jr., and Governor Gardner, who are the leaders of the present dominant party in Massachusetts, will extinguish the "dark lantern," and, opening wide their arms, invite all to join them in a campaign on truly national principles—on the principles and platform of the fathers of the republic. Among those was will attend this convention, who have not herefolore acted with the Know Nothings, may be mentioned as Governor Boutwell, Hon Charles R. Trais, District Attorney (Middlesex district); Hon. Henry L. Dawe, ditto of Bertshire district; Hon. Rodney Franch, of New Bedford; R. H. Dans, Jr., Eag.; Emory Aldrich, Eq., of Worcester, President of the Know Somethings, and probably Hon. Julius Rockwell, of Pittsfield, Hon. Easign H Kellogg, of do; Gen. B. F. Butler, of Lowell, and other prominent men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Luther J. Glenn declines to allow his name to go

worcester, President of the Know Somethings, and probably Hon. Julius Rochwell, of Pittsfeld, Hon. Easign H Keliegg, of do; Gen. B F. Butler, of Lowell, and other prominent mea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Luther J. Glenn declines to allow his name to go before the Democratic Congressional Convention in case fourth district of Georgia, and in his letter states that although he disapproves of the principles of the Know Nothings, he does not feel himself called upon to cenousce the new crganization as a "hand of midnight conspirators," "falles of abolitionists and free soilers," &c. Abuse and demunciation, he says, are not the means with which to convince men of "the error of their way," and to inducate them to retrace their steps. Many, says Mr. Glenn, who, I have every reason to believe, are members of the Onder, are as "good Southern men and true." as warmly devoted to the best interest of the South, as can be found in any other political party, and who, when the day of conflict chall come, will be found among the foremost in the thickest of the fight.

When the news of the election of James Bell to the United States Senate reached Merellith, N. H., on Thursday evening, the clitisens turned out or maste, without regard to party, and preceded by a brass band, marched to his residence and tendered their congratulations. Mr. Bell made a very appropriate speech, after which a collation was partaken of at Burnham's Hotel, where speeches and seattments, suggested by the occasion, were listened to. Great enthusiasm prevalled.

Senator Bouglas could not accept the invitation to be present at the celebration of the victory in the old Deminic n, but he wrote the committee a letter, denouncing the "Know Nothings, the Know Som sthings, the Bons of Le Sires of "76, the Children of Sam, and the Sons of Jenathan," in very strong terms. He says it is the duty of the democratic pasty to confound overwhelm, and niterly annifellate Sam, any how.

The vote of all but ten counties has been heard from in illinois, and the may rive the sur

him."

Col. Lewis Tumlin, of Cass county, is an anti State administration or independent democratic candidate for Congress, in the Fifth district, Georgia, now represented by Col. Chastains.

The American party of Marshall county, Vs., are making arrangements to colebrate the approaching Fourth of July in an appropriate manner.

PERFORMANCE—A MILE FACED IN 2:171 TO WAGONS!

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Agreeably to announcement, the great pacing match to wagons, mile heats, between Hero and Pocabentas for \$2000, came off yesterday aftermoon. The match resulted in Here being distanced in the drat heat, in the astoniahingly quick time of 2:17 ½ 1 being the best pacing on record. No such speed was tought of, and the marking on time was generally several seconds higher—about 2:24. The betting was decidedly in favor of the mare—100 to 50, without takers. The start was very even; but before the horses had gone fifty yards, the superiority of the speed of Pozabontas bagan to be manifest, as she drew away rapidly from Hero, cerrying him to a break in his endeavor to keep up with her. She passed the quarter rapidly from Hero, carrying him to a break in his en-deavor to keep up with her. She passed the quarter pole in thirty-four seconds; the half mile pele in one minute and seven seconds, going at apparent case. When she reached the drawgate, Mr. McMann, her owner and driver, let her loose, and such a flight of speed from there to the stand was never before wit-nessed in a horse in harness. It would have taken a

UNION COURSE, L. I -TROTTING

On Wednesday last, a tretting match for \$1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off between r m Lady Frankin and b. g. Lanters—the fermer winning in three consecutive heats. There was not a very large attendance, but all appeared to be financially interested in the race. Both were favorites, each having had the call previous to the morning of the race. Before the stating however, things took a change and the battley starting, however, things took a change, and the betting was decidedly in favor of Lady Franklin at a hundred to seventy, the knowing ones having apparently just at

to seventy, the knowing ones having apparently just at that moment made some valuable discovery.

The capabilities of the horses should be well known by all borsemen, both having been a sufficient length of time on the track to have given the public an opportunity to discern their merits; and it is, therefore, unnecessary for us again to recapitulate them The result of yesterday's race confirms the opinion expressed in a fermer notice of Lanters, that he had had too much work, and should be withdrawn for a time in much work, and should be withdrawn for a time in order to recuperate. Young horses cannot eadure the fatigue that older ones are capable of sustaining.

Lady Franklin had not been on the turf since last sum-mer. She then made a brilliant season, having been testen but twice during her career. She looks uncomtesten but twice during her career. She looks uncom-nonly well, and appears to be much improved in every respect. She seemed to beat Lantarn very handily, or hibiting at intervals great superiority of speed, which was not, however, so evident on nearing the score, where Lantern generally makes his brushes—the last half mile of the third heat exemplifying the fast, by his performing that distance in about 1:10 %—Lady Frank-lin being at least three seconds.

where Lantern generally makes his brushes—the last half mile of the third heat exemplifying the fast, by his performing that distance in about 1:10½—Lady Franklin being at least three seconds ahead of him when she passed that point, and coming home in 1:18½.

First Heat.—Lady Franklin won the pole. The horses came up nicely for the word, which was given, but in so low a voice that the drivers did not hear it, and they were in the act of stopping their horses before they ascentained the fact. Mr. Spicer was more unfortunate than wocdruff, he having pulsed Lantern up nearly to a stand, and in his effort to get him away again at his speed, broke him up. He, however, overtook the mars at the quarter pole, Woodruff taking the matter quietly, and not appearing to care about being too far ahead, feeling confident of the ability of the mare to abake Lantern off whenever he collared her. The quarter was made in forty seconds. They both broke on the back twetch, Lantern rather bidly; the mare merely supping, and changing her feet. She was about three lengths ahead at the haif, in 1:10. Lantern trotted up to her wheel on the lower turn, but again broke up, and fell off two or three lengths. On the homestratch, he made a splendid brush, gaining rapidly at every stride, and was only beaten by haif a length Time, 2:40.

Second Heat.—Some of the Franklin party, feeling uneary at the result of the last heat, began to hedge, understood by himself and a few others of his friends, they went their way seeking for a victim credulous chough to take the ocds. The horses were started nicely this time, with a "go!" lead enough to take the ocds. The horses were started nicely this time, with a "go!" lead enough to have been heard to the forthest extremity of the track, which, however, did not prove of any advantage to Lantern, a he hroke up bidly before he was half way around the turn. And Franklin led him half a dozen lengths to the darker-half whene about tree lengths, in 2:36.

The following is a mammary:—

Wennesded away from Lanter

The Birch Creek Rioters.

Time, 2:50-2:00-3:03.

The Birch Oreck Rioters.

ARMED VOLUNTERS ON THE GROUND.

[From the St I outs News June 16.]

The depredations of the "Black Boys" in Clay county, Indiana, have been carried to such a degree of atrocity that seldiers are found necessary to put a stop to them and quell the banditti proceedings of the scamps who insist on destroying the reservoir at Terre Haute. Birch Creek, in Clay county, is the seat of war, and the theatre of the exploits of the "Black Boys," or "Regulators." We mentioned some time ago that they had torn open, frequently, the reservoir at that place, built to supply the canal with water, and had driven off the worman employed to repair the damage they had done. The last time they fore open the reservoir, they posted up bills notifying the workmen that if they attempted to repair the breach, it would be at the partl of their lives, an istationed a guard at the place to keep intruders off They even went so far as to offer a reward of five handred collars for the head of Gov. Wright, who had issued a proclamation warning them to cesist from their costrages.

Governor Wright finally called for volunteers to aid in putting down the rabellion and capturing the ruffians. Evansville, most inferested in the business of the canal, has spiritedly responded to the call, and last Wednesday raised a cempany of about sixty volunteers, armed to the teeth, and well equipped, and sent them off to the scene of war. Five hundred collars was also raised to defray the expenses of the expectition. At the date of the latest bulletin from the scene of hostilities, the milks had arrived safely on the ground, and were busy monking buildts, preparatory to a fight, which was expected to come off in a few days. The "Black Boys" had not made their appearance in force, and as they always digguise themselves before committing their depredations, there is a difficulty in identifying and apprehending them. They do not seem disposed to risk the chances of an open field buttle with the militia, but prefer t

any of the works of the canal.

OUTRAGES UPON FRMALES,—The Troy Temes asys that it is estimated that the number of criminal outrages cummitted upon females in the United States during the past year have been 2,300. In forty-eight cases, the victim was either murdered upon the spot or death subsequently resulted from the injuries indicted upon her. The number of suicides of females was 189—in eighty-saven cases the poor self murderers had been the victims of sedaction or outrage. This is a horid catalogue, and one may well be surprised at the apathy with which a crime so fearfully prevalent is regarded. And yet we vanture to say that not one half the truth is known. If the wrongs which are borne and suffered in secret were brought to light, and the calendare of our criminal courts thoroughly searched, we should find them footing up an aggregate with which the above figures would bear scarcely a comparison.

them footing up an aggregate with which the above figures would bear scarcely a comparison.

Politico Religious—On the 11th inst., the members of the Methodist E Church, assembled in mass meeting, at Centreville, Mouroe county, Va., to take into consideration a letter recently written to the Richment Enquirer, charging that the members of that and other churches of the Baltimore Conference, were controlled in their voice by the oburch. The meeting pronounced the statement false, assected their belief that the author was aware of its falsity, and recommended him to the various churches of the Conference in Virginia, as a fit subject of prayer to God that he might "dispense him light both spiritual and intellectual."

Destructive First in Ducches County, N. Y.—On the 10th inst, the extensive cotton factory at Wappinger's Falls, Duckess county, in the town of Fishtill, inown as the Clinten Mills, with the machine shop, &c., was destroyed by firs. The store of Messre. Shield, Sweet & Nishola, with several dwelling houses, was also injured by the fire. The property destroyed is estimated at \$115,00, on which there was a partial insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by friction of the machinesty.

Pire Marshel's Office.

EXPLOSION OF PIRE WORKS IN MAIDEN LANE—INTERRISTING EVIDENCE IN THE CASE.

It will be recollected that on the 10th instant a fire

took place ast No. 10 Staiden hase, causing the death of Mr Jeanserst, and destroying a large samule of preparty. The following is the evidence:—

Patrick Belloway testified that he kept the kep of the store, and that on the sorraing of the six he opposed the store, and that on the sorraing of the six he opposed the store, and that on the sorraing of the six he opposed the store, and that on the sorraing of the six heard a histing when may tout the store, after which he stated to go up stairs to open the windows on the second floor, and when may the tool or the six of the store of the six of the store of the six of the store of the six of th and isnce wheels, of which Dunkin & Robbins had batween three and four dozen, and Mr. Martin Bennett, 95 Front street, the balance; since the fire I have seen some of these same wheels hanging up in Mr. Bennett's atore; I think there ought to be more care used by the cealers; I think they expose too many fireworks at one time in their stores; if one work becomes ignited by any accident, all those exposed must of course be set on Sre; I should think, as a general thing, the dealers could sell by blank sample; it is very dangerous to have so many fireworks exposed or stored in a city, surroundeds they must be by valuable property, and jeopardizing the lives of so many people.

It will be seen by the evidence in this case that beyond a doubt great danger may at all times be an id-

yond a doubt great danger may at all times be anticipated from the storage of large quantities of fireworks. During the last two years two man have been killed, within a block of each other, by spontaneous combustion, and a large amount of property destroyed in each case. It must be admitted that if the same practice is case. It must be admitted that if the same practice is continued without applying a remedy, another year and we may have to record the destruction of a dezen lives. The spontaneous explosion of fireworks becomes merely a matter of time. Some dealers have been in business for ten or fifteen years without necident; nevertheless, at any moment they are liable to just such disastrons circumstances.

The Fire Marshal will prepare all the necessary evidence for the Mayor, in order to present the matter in a proper form before the Common Council at their next meeting.

He also takes pleasure in announcing to the public that the merchants have expressed their willingness to co operate with bim for the purpose of establishing a law for the better protection of life and property in the sale of fireworks.

law for the better protection of life and property in the sale of fireworks.

RRUTAL MURDER AND ROBBERY IN ILLINOIS.—We lears by a gentleman from Winnebago county of a most foul murder which was committed some distance from Rockford, on Saturiay afternoon last, by a man nae—the man state of the sale of th

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH ALBERT J. TIRRELL AT PORTS
MOUTH, N. H.—Albert J. Tirrell was stammad in the
Police Court in Portsmouth, N. H., on the 18th inst., on
a charge of swindling some sailors belonging to the
United States frigate Constitution. The testimony being
insufficient, Tirrell was sequitted. The excitement
among the sailors was very great, and a number of
young men of Portsmouth sympathized with them.
Tirrell was escorted to the cars for Boston by a few polisemen. A crowd of some four hundred followed, declaring their design to seize and lynch Tirrell. The
general cry was "Kill him!" "kill him!" By extraordinary secretions, he was placed in the ears, escaping
with a few bruises.

Supreme Court-Special Term. Befere Hon. Judge Cowles

OFFOSITION TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NINTE AVENUE BALLBOAD. JUNE 20. - Wedmore and Others vs. Story and Others.
Further testimony was offered by the plaintiffe.

For ther testimony was offered by the plaintiffs.

William H. Dean, butcher, Washington Market, says.

A railroad in Washington street would be a great inju-

Counsel for defendants here insisted that the Court should set alimit to the number of witnesses to be examined on these points, otterwise the plaintiffs would secupy until next Kovember with evidence of this character.

Mr. Van Buren objected, and desired that the fullest examination might be had of the effect of this ralleost on the business and property of the streets. It appeared to be conceded that every man doing business in either of these streets, or owning property upon them anywhere between Reade and Liberty streets. It appeared to this railroad, and considers that it would depreciate property and injure business there from 20 to 60 per cent.

The Court ordered that upon this branch the plaintiffs should be limited to two additional witnesses for the present; and y, upon hearing the other side, it should be deemed proper to open this p-rt of the case, the Court reserved the discretionary power to de so.

Henry Cary, Assistant President of Procein Brukers, concer of Vessy street; these streets are entirely too marrow to admit of a railroad; it would reduce the value of his property at least 20 per cent.

Cornelius V S. Roosevelt—Lived in this city 61 years; is acquainted with these streets, and ewes property and business on that street very much; the business nor dense in his store could not be done there if the railroad it was formerly. His store rested three years age for Scoto or \$700; it new brings \$1,600; the effect would be to drive away the business which it sow there, and would injure property there from 25 to 50 per cent, out the whole line of the streets.

Allred F. Lagrave, hardware merchant, 223 Green with street—Has measured Greenwich street; it varies from 31 to 33 feet in width; horse and cart would be 17 to 18 feet in length; a rail care by feet 7 inches wide; a large truck, much used in these streets for sugar and heary, leads, it 23 feet long.

Mr. Van Buren then offered a petition form William Lynch and others, presented to the common Conneil November 23, 1853, for permission to buil

Mayor's Office.
PASSING WORTHLESS MOMEY.
An innocent country boy, named Annanias Lower, aged about 19 years, was induced to enter a Jewish clothing establishment at No. 7 City Hall square, kept by Adam establishment at No. 7 City Hall square, kept by Adam Jasahasa, for the purpose of purchasing a vent, and was given in change one \$1 and one \$2 bill, on the Adrian Insurance Company Hask, which has lately closed payment. The person who gave the bad money in amond Isma De Brane, and was brought to the Mayor's office, before Cot. Ming, on compaint of Lewer. Officer McKinney, of the Reserve Corps, and attached to the Mayor's office, accompanied Lower to the store indicated, and compelled Jacobson to give good money instead of the worthless bills.

SHORT WEIGHTS AGAIN.

TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
FERNANDO WOOD—Sir: Having long suffered from short weights and unnecessary tere, given us by farmers in bule hay and straw, which together is an average from 10 to 50 has and straw, where the strain of the your immediate attention be given to, and by authorized inspectors or some either means, the net weight of all bale hay and straw to be sold be stamped upon if Hoping for some afficient action in the case, we remain with great respect, your most obedient servants

When York, June 16, 1955.

PETER B. BAURBER.

APPLIES B. BAURBER.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.

Two persons, named Charles Livingsten and Abraham Seinfield, were taken into custody Wednesday morning Two persons, named Charles Livingsten and Abraham Seinfield, were taken into custody Wednesday morning and brought before Justice Osborn, on suspicion of being concerned in a recent burgiary committed at the shoe store of David O. Regan, No. 166 William street. The burgiary was perpetrated three weeks ago, and about fifty pairs of gatters and boots, valued at \$250, were stolen from the premises. Mr. Regan says that on the 14th of June Lest the men who gave his name as Charles Livingston, called upon him at his store, and informed him that he knew the person who robbed him, giving at the same time what purported to be an exact description of the person of the burgiar. Livingston further told him that the stolen goods were deposited at a store in West Brondway, and that if he (Regan) would furnish him with \$2. he would purchase some of the goods at the store and bring bim the same, so as to enable him to get out a warrant to cearch the place. Regun swallewed all Livingston told him, and gave him the sum demanded since which the the skiful regue had not been heard of or seen until his arrest yesterday. Seinfield was arrested because he was an accomplice with Livingston in many a former similar feat, and accordingly a bright look out was kept for him. He was disabovered yesterday running off with a large green pasteboard box, containing two dresses and a coat. One, of the dresses is a very hendacome sith one. It is supposed that these were the effects of force other robbery. The two were looked up by Justice Suborn to avait examination, as it is suspected they were concerned in the burgiary.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONNY.

A gentleman, named David Williams, stopping at the Philadelphia Hotel, was induced Wednesday to cater a Jewish clothing store, in West street, for the purpose of purchasing some clothing, and, after getting what he wanted, gave the propetetor, Marka L. Jacoba, a \$20 bill in payment. Amongat the change, which he says Jacoba gave him, was a counterfeit \$5 coin. Williams, net having changed any other g

Supreme Court—In Chambers.

Before Hon. Judge Morris.

JUNE 20.—Hebers Corpus.—Mr. Edmen Blankman obtained a writ of habers for Sarah Stewarf, a celored women, who had been committed by Justice Councily as a discretely person, barating visious houses, &c., and sentenced to sixty days on Backwell's Island. Counsel submitted that the woman was entitled to har discharge, as the commitment was not in accordance with the statute, which provides that the justice before whom such conviction small be had aball file the name with the Gerk of the Crust of Sersions, and that the name of the justice and the scal of office should be affixed thersto. It appeared that neither of these requirements had been compiled with, and Judge Morris discharged the prisoner.

Alleged Affray in Florida.

NAY YARD, WARRINGTON, May 29, 1855.

To the Kritor of the Bereath.

I saw a communication in your paper, dated Jackson-ville, May 14th, in which your correspondent "St. Johns" appears to regret exceedingly the injuries I had met with at the hands of a "gang of Irish." As that was the first intignation i received of said injuries, and never having personal difficulties with any of our Irish citizen, but on the contrary having many among them whem I consider personal friends, it is but justice in them and myrelf that I am obliged to pronounce the whole paragraph in reference to said injuries false. I have yet to lears that our frish citizens here have see far forgotten their manhood as to attack any man is gaing, for political opinions he may express. The chiftor of the Excald, I know, is harmless for the report; but I regret that St. Johns should be so verdant as to believe it, as I have herstofere giving him more credit for "outents."

Law Intelligence.

Cours of Appeals, Jane 20—No 219. Petter agt. Boothe. Exchanged with No. I and argued. John H. Reynolds for applit: T. Derlington for respit. No. 2. Tucker egt Griffin. Argued. M. S. Nowton for applit; A. P. Lansing for respit. No. 1. Second agt. Miller. Argued. Wm. H. Taggard for applit; J. S. Lyon for respit. No. 8. The Mayor, &c., New Tork agt. Price. On argument. H. H. Burleck for applit; R. J. Dillon for respit. No. 200. Struck off. No. 4. Reserved for July 3.